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COMMANDERS DIGEST

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NATIONAL EMERGENCY ON DRUG ABUSE. President Richard Nixon, right center, announces the direction the country will take in its fight against drug abuse and a four-point program to combat drug addiction within the U.S. Armed Forces. (Official White House Photo)

President Nixon Orders Nationwide Drug Abuse Fight; Sec. Laird Calls Situation: 'Matter of Urgent Priority'

Calling drug abuse "America's public enemy number one," President Richard Nixon, June 17, ordered a Nationwide fight against drug addiction.

The President also directed the Secretary of Defense to immediately set up a four-point program to combat drug addiction within the U.S. Armed Forces. The program would consist of: 1. identification of drug-addicted persons in Vietnam; 2. setting up a detoxification program for servicemen before they return to the United States; 3. expanded treatment programs in the United States; and, 4. the development of a worldwide program of identification and treatment.

In addition, the President requested that the Congress pass legislation which would permit the armed forces to keep a drug dependent on active duty for a limited period of treatment if such an individual was due to be discharged before treatment could be completed.

Beginning soon, all members of the U.S. Armed Forces departing Vietnam would be tested for drug addiction. The identification and treatment program would be expanded to cover all areas where members of the U.S. Armed Forces are stationed.

It was also emphasized that confirmation of drug addiction in itself would not result in a punitive discharge.

Acting in a matter of hours to support President Nixon's announced offensive against drug abuse, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird outlined the Department of Defense position in a memorandum to the Secretaries of the Military Departments and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Stating that he was "fully aware of the programs in the Services related to drug abuse," the Secretary of Defense added that "more needs to be done as a matter of urgent priority."

He directed the Secretaries of the Military Departments to immediately put into operation plans designed to support the Administration's offensive and to meet the problem of heroin use among members of the armed forces in Vietnam.

In his memo the Secretary stated that such plans will insure that:

—Within seven days identification is commenced of those service members departing Vietnam who are using or are dependent on narcotics.

—Service members so identified shall undergo a five to seven day detoxification treatment prior to their return to the United States.

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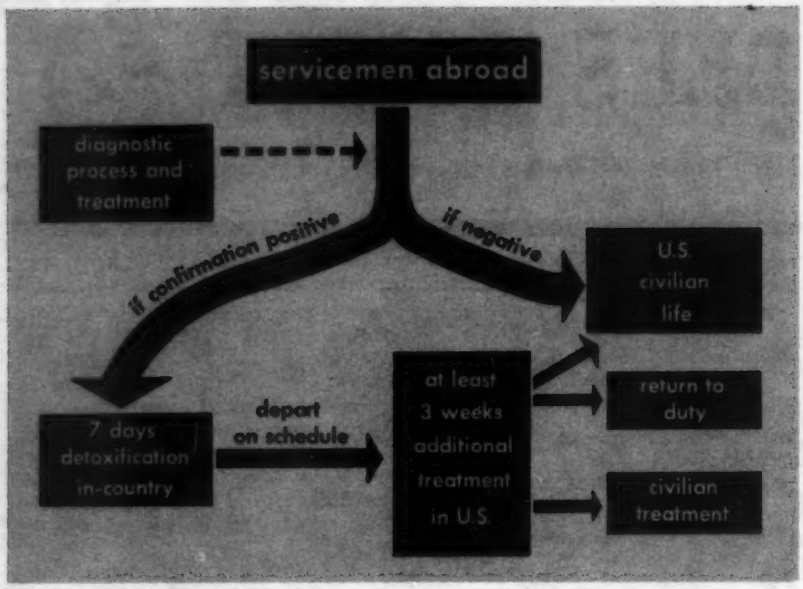

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—Service members whose terms of service are expiring who need and desire treatment will be provided the opportunity for a minimum of 30 days of treatment in military facilities in the United States when Veterans Administration or civilian programs are not available.

—Service members with time remaining in service will insofar as possible be treated in military programs in the United States and afforded the opportunity for rehabilitation. When extensive treatment is indicated they will be phased into Veterans Administration programs as such become available.

Worldwide Program

The Secretary of Defense continued in his memo by requiring the Secretaries of the Military Departments to "develop and implement at the earliest possible date plans to identify and treat all members in Southeast Asia at least 60 days before the date of their return from overseas."

In addition, the Secretary ordered the Military Departments to expand such plans to include all service members worldwide who are dependent on drugs.

In this program, studies will be undertaken to obtain realistic estimates of the extent of drug use in the armed forces.

In his June 17 remarks on the drug problems, President Nixon announced that every agency involved in the drug abuse field will work together under the guidance of the newly created Special Action Office on Drug Abuse Prevention.

The new agency, headed by Dr. Jerome H. Jaffe, will mobilize the full resources of the Federal Government in order to reduce the incidence of drug abuse in the Nation.

Dr. Jaffe will be accountable directly to the President for selecting priorities, managing, allocating budgets, and evaluating the entire effort of the Federal Government. Stress will be put into four major areas:

—Treatment to either return individuals to a full role in society drug free or with minimum maintenance,

—Rehabilitation of those individuals dependent on drugs,

—Education at all levels of society into the dangers of drugs and the programs which the Federal Government is sponsoring to combat drug abuse,

—Training for social workers and educators in the area of drug abuse, and

—Research into the basic reasons why individuals become involved with drugs in any fashion.

Officials pointed out that in 1972 the Federal Government has allocated more than $369 million for drug abuse programs.

The original programmed budget was $201.7 million, but President Nixon has reprogrammed $14 million and asked for an additional $154 million to finance the Nationwide offensive against drug abuse.

Law enforcement agencies will receive funds for new agents and equipment, but the major share of the 1972 budget for drug abuse—some $194 million—will be used to establish treatment and rehabilitation programs for heroin addicts and multiple drug users.

In his message to the Congress asking for the new funds, President Nixon pointed out that the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 was the result of his Administration's efforts in the drug abuse area.

He also pointed out that "enforcement must be coupled with a rational approach to the reclamation of the drug user . . ."

New Legislation

The President's message carried a request for Congressional establishment of the new agency. At the same time, President Nixon issued an Executive Order setting up the agency until the Congress can act on the necessary enabling legislation.

A number of other requests were included in the President's message to the Congress, including the broadening of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act to permit methadone maintenance, the admission in U.S. courts of evidence obtained in drug cases in foreign countries in accord with the laws of those countries, and a request that reports of chemist's analysis of illicit drugs be admissable in U.S. Courts without the presence of the chemist.

The President's message also requested funds for the establishment of a new Inspector Corps in the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs with 140 positions, and money for 1,000 new positions and

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COMMANDERS DIGEST

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

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Necessary For All-Volunteer Force

Ass't Sec. Kelley Says Educational Opportunities Are Lacking

The effects of education programs as incentives in an All-Volunteer Force were explained June 17 by Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) Roger T. Kelley at the Worldwide Military Off-Duty Education Conference at Fort McNair in Washington, D.C.

The two-day conference was attended by more than 150 military education officers, commanders, and representatives of educational institutions and associations.

Saying that "Our challenge is to make education a more positive force within the armed services," Mr. Kelley added: "Today's young people need to be challenged—and led. They need to see the connection between military service and their self-improvement and the building of a a better America.

"The military is one of the Nation's leading educational institutions," he continued. "We teach academic and vocational subjects that equip men with knowledge and skills needed to perform their military duties and that are also transferable to the civilian job market. Many hundreds of thousands of men and women whose civilian schooling has run aground on academic or financial shoals have found in military service a second chance for making the most of their talents.

Significant Inducement

Educational opportunities can be a significant inducement to voluntary service in the armed forces," he asserted. "Granted, improvement of educational opportunities is only one of several things that must be done if the goal of zero draft calls is to be achieved.

"But," Mr Kelley went on, "unlike such things as bringing the military pay scale close to the civilian scale, it does not run into big money. And—unlike such things as increasing the respect for the military profession—it is something we can do on our own within the armed forces. What it requires chiefly is imagination, better utilization of our resources, and hard work. Education in Service is not only an important attraction to military life and a means of increasing the number of recruits, it means better utilization of the open time of servicemen in garrison. It improves the opportunity for a civilan career after military service.

Mr. Kelley said, "Let me address myself to the basic importance of education for military training. Our armed forces must continue to protect the United States in an era of swiftly changing technology. Servicemen have had to be re-educated in new and expanding fields of knowledge in order to be equipped to use such things as radar and the laser. Change will undoubtedly accelerate in the future, requiring expansion of our educational and training activities if servicemen are to do their strictly military jobs efficiently."

Some Decline

"On the other hand," he continued, "we must expect some decline in the educational levels of persons entering the volunteer armed forces. If our officers and soldiers are to continue to be alert to new technology and to its application in the armed forces, it is essential that we strengthen the educational system in the military. This is a problem of today —not of a distant tomorrow.

"We have substantial documentation," he said, "of the importance of education for recruitment and retention in the volunteer armed forces. Studies made for Project Volunteer both within the Defense Department and by the University of Michigan indicate that opportunity for education and training is the most important single inducement for volunteers entering the armed forces. In our recruitment literature, we frequently call attention to educational opportunity.

"Yet the blunt, hard fact," he stressed, "is that many servicemen and women have little opportunity for education. A study in an overseas theater of a Military Department which has been most concerned with education indicated that only

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NEW RESERVE CHIEF. Army Chief of Staff General William C. Westmoreland, right, witnesses in his Pentagon office the swearing-in ceremony for the new Chief, Army Reserve, Major General J. Milnor Roberts. Administering the oath of office is Major General Verne L. Bowers, The Adjutant General of the Army, center. Gen. Roberts was promoted to his present rank following the ceremony. He succeeds Major General W. J. Sutton who retired May 31. The appointment is for a four-year term. (Official U.S. Army Photo)

Lt. Gen. Warren Explains Proposal On Hill

DoD Seeks Legislation For Consolidation Of ISA Programs

International Security Assistance legislation contained in the FY 1972 Defense Department budget—a proposal which, if approved, will consolidate the various security assistance programs to other nations into a single program—was explained May 12 to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs by Air Force Lieutenant General Robert H. Warren, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs) for Military Assistance and Sales.

Gen. Warren told the committee that the proposed legislation would consolidate grant aid, cash sales, credit sales and economic supporting assistance into one program, and added that the responsibilities of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense will be "essentially the same under the proposed legislation as they are under existing law."

The general explained that the Secretary of State is charged with the supervision and general direction of the various security assistance programs and determines which countries are to receive assistance and how much.

The Secretary of Defense, he continued, is charged with determining defense article requirements, procurement, and movement and delivery of items under the security assistance programs, as well as supervision of proper use by recipient countries and supervision of training of foreign military personnel. In addition, he pointed out, the Secretary of Defense establishes procurement priorities, and delivery and allocation of articles.

Gen. Warren then outlined the organizational mechanics of military assistance and sales, accordingly: "Staff elements in the Joint Chiefs of Staff participate in our programming. In the Military Departments, there are specialized military assistance, procurement and logistic personnel.

Unified Commands

"Four Unified Command Headquarters (Pacific, European, Southern and Strike Commands)," he continued, "have military assistance and sales specialists who participate in programming for their areas."

LT. GEN. ROBERT H. WARREN

Gen. Warren then presented the committee with the details of the FY 1972 budget request for security assistance programs. He said the programs include:

—Military Assistance Grant Aid—$705 million ("less than the FY 1971 program," he noted);

—Foreign Military Sales Credit Monies —$510 million.

—Total New Obligational Authority requested—$1,215 million.

The three-star general stressed that, when recoupments and reimbursements are added to grant aid, the total program for FY 1972 will be $731 million.

"We hope," he added, "to augment our military sales credits with govenment-guaranteed private financing to reach a total of $582 million. These monies will be returned to the U.S. Treasury and private banks with interest, of course.

Grant Aid Levels

"Only 10 countries will receive over $5 million. These 10 countries will receive 97.3 per cent of our requested program—$691.3 million.

"Thirty-six other countries will divide the remaining 2.7 per cent of the total ($19.3 million). These are small programs. Twenty-eight of these are for training only. Many of these are token programs which permit us to maintain friendly relations and contact with these countries."

Gen. Warren continued his remarks with a discussion of the "Top Ten" grant aid recipients:

Republic of Korea

This will be the second year of our Five-Year plan to bring her forces to a reasonable degree of modernization.

South Korean forces confront North Korean forces along a 150-mile front. Korea is about the size of Florida so the front would resemble a line from Tampa to Cape Kennedy. If you use field glasses at some places at the front you'll find yourself staring down the business end of North Korean artillery. They have been digging in and fortifying their front line posts for the past 18 years.

North Korea's Air Force is twice as large as South Korea's and is much more modern. Many ROK jets are obsolete F-86 aircraft representing over half of the total of their jet fighters, while North Korean jets include MIG-21s.

The ROK Army vehicles, including trucks, jeeps, armored personnel carriers, etc., are mostly obsolete and can't be supported. The military communications equipment, which includes the air defense system, as well as Army ground communications equipment, is largely obsolete and unreliable.

Her Navy needs fast patrol boats to counter infiltration.

Cambodia

Cambodia was invaded by around 30,000 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops a few months back. At that time Cambodia had 35,000 poorly equipped and poorly trained troops—her Army now has 152,000 troops. With our help her Army has expanded and improved.

More than half of this program is for ammunition.

Turkey

Turkey is a key North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) nation bordering the Soviets and occupies a vital strategic

position on the southeast flank of NATO.

The Turkish Army is the largest one in the Middle East.

The FY 1972 program will help modernize the Turkish Air Force, Navy, and Army.

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Equipment is needed to replace losses in the September 1970 fighting with Fedayeen forces and in recent years Jordan has also purchased arms from the U.S.

Several recent events have damaged Jordan's economy—the expense of the September fighting, and the loss of certain outside subsidies. Grant aid is needed to purchase required replacement and other equipment.

Republic of Indonesia

The FY 1972 MAP request for Indonesia will expand our past assistance effort to this important Asian country which has demonstrated, since the overthrow of the pro-Communist Sukarno regime, its intention to embark on constructive relations with its neighbors. The funds requested for this year will permit inclusion of some transport and combat materiel to assure a counterinsurgency capability, improve grave deficiencies in maintenance and logistics, support materiel supplied under previous programs, upgrade communications necessary for command and control, and provide a limited capability for coastal surveillance.

Kingdom of Greece

As the U.S. Government works for a negotiated peace in the Middle East, the importance of Greece as a NATO ally and a contributor to stability in the area continues to be of high importance. Increased Soviet activity in the mid-east, particularly the increased Naval operations, have served to point up the importance of Greece, and Turkey, as well, to the rest of NATO. It is extremely important that we have access to bases and facilities in Greece. The economy of Greece is improving, however, and we hope to shift progressively to Foreign Military Sales (FMS) credit sales in lieu of grant Military Assistance Program (MAP).

Republic of China

The GRC is a country which is well on the way to self-sufficiency in supporting its own defense needs as grant MAP has been steadily reduced and requirements are increasingly met from the nation's own resources and purchases, for cash and credit, from the U.S. MAP provides now roughly 25 per cent of requirements which the GRC must procure off-island to maintain its defense posture; while 75 per cent is procured under FMS cash and credit arrangements. Costs related to defense have been assumed by the GRC without unduly retarding the economic growth rate, despite the fact that almost 10 per cent of that nation's GNP and about 50 per cent of its national budget is devoted to defense.

Republic of the Philippines

Funds requested for the Philippines MAP program will permit continuance of our previous programs for internal security and civic action. Some MAP resources supply mobility and communications support to the Philippine Constabulary. MAP for the Philippines is also important in demonstrating the firmness of the U.S. support to the Philippines.

Spain

Military aid to Spain is to pay Spain for our important base rights in Spain. The air bases and Navy base at Rota are very important to the U.S. The agreement of August 6, 1970 continues our base rights arrangement through FY 1976. Payment will include credits from the Export-Import Bank and limited amounts of grant materiel for the Spanish forces.

Empire of Ethiopia

Grant aid is programmed to help Ethiopian forces attain an internal security capability and for civic action. There is an important U.S. military communications facility at Kagnew Station in Ethiopia.

Foreign Military Credit Sales. The funds provided annually by the Congress for foreign military credit sales facilitate the acquisition from United States sources of needed defense equipment by friends and allies who can afford to repay credit advances over a specified period, but who cannot afford a single large cash outlay.

For each credit advance, prior determinations by the U.S. Government are made:

a) That a defense requirement exists.

b) That the purchase would be consistent with U.S. foreign policy interests.

c) That the purchaser is financially both unable to pay cash and able to pay over a longer term.

d) That credit is available from no other U.S. source.

A total of $510 million is being requested in new obligational authority to cover the total $582 million anticipated credit sales for FY 1972.

The State of Israel accounts for a large share of the total FY 1972 Program. Latin America, Greece, China (GRC), and Saudi Arabia make up the remaining countries whose combined participation in the program, together with Israel, account for the bulk of the total new obligational authority requested.

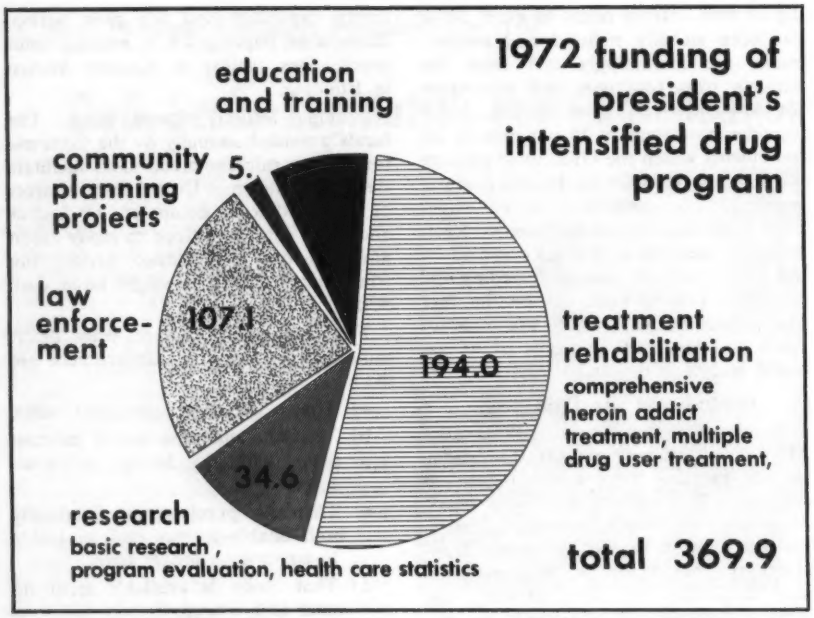
A dozen or so nations in the Free World cannot make the transiton to self-sufficiency without support from U.S. credit, he concluded.

U.S. MILITARY STRENGTH IN THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

	As of 17 Jun 71	As of 10 Jun 71
Army	194,500	195,600
Navy	11,000	11,000
Marines	1,900	2,900
Air Force	37,400	37,600
Coast Guard	100	100
Total	244,900*	247,200
Free World Forces	66,900	66,400

In addition, approximately 18,000 Navy personnel with 7th Fleet forces and 200 U.S. Coast Guard personnel are aboard ships operating off the coast of Vietnam.

*This is a decrease of 2,300 over the previous week.



DRUG ABUSE FIGHT

(Continued From Page 2)

new detection equipment for the Bureau of Customs.

Also included was a request for new legislation which will give the Department of Defense authority to detain on active duty drug dependent individuals for a limited period of time for treatment.

Rehabilitation: A New Priority

The rehabilitation of persons addicted to drugs in any form was a major portion of the Presidential program.

In his message President Nixon asked the Congress for a total of $105 million —in addition to funds already contained in the 1972 budget—to be used solely for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug-addicted individuals.

To further the rehabilitation program the President also asked for $10 million in funds to increase and improve education and training in the field of dangerous drugs. In his message, the President pointed out that "it has become fashionable to suppose that no drugs are as dangerous as they are commonly thought to be, and that the use of some drugs entails no risk at all. These are misconceptions," the President continued, "and every day we reap the tragic results of these misconceptions when young people are 'turned on' to drugs believing that narcotics addiction is something that happens to other people."

Rehabilitation of veterans who became addicted in Vietnam was also covered in the Presidential message. After ordering the immediate establishment of testing procedures in Vietnam, the President directed the Department of Defense to "provide rehabilitation programs to all servicemen being returned for discharge who want this help. . . ," and added that "all of our servicemen must be accorded the right to rehabilitation."

Rehabilitation procedures which are required by servicemen subsequent to discharge will be effected under the direction of the head of the new agency who will have the authority to refer patients to private hospitals as well as Veterans Administration hospitals.

International Efforts

The President, in his message to the Congress asking for legislation and funds, directed their attention to the efforts of the Administration in the international field.

He pointed out that "to wage an effective war against heroin addiction, we must have international cooperation. In order to secure such cooperation," he continued, "I am initiating a worldwide escalation in our existing programs for the control of narcotics traffic and I am proposing a number of new steps for this purpose."

In outlining the new steps, the President stressed that he had met earlier on June 14 with the United States Ambassadors to Turkey, France, Mexico, Luxembourg, Thailand, the Republic of Vietnam, and the United Nations for consultations on how the United States can better work with other nations in controlling trafficking in drugs.

proposed legislation

Domestic

1. Establish new agency.
2. Broaden Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act to permit methadone maintenance.
3. Evidence obtained in drug cases in foreign countries in accord with the laws of those countries will be admissible as evidence in U.S. Courts.
4. Reports of chemist's analysis of illicit drugs will be admissible in U.S. Courts without the presence of the chemist.
5. Requesting from Congress money for 140 positions to establish a new BNDD Inspector Corps.
6. Requesting from Congress money for 1,000 positions and equipment for Bureau of Customs.

The ambassadors to all of the East Asian governments met in Bangkok, Thailand, June 18, to review the entire effort in that area of the world, especially as it affects American servicemen serving in that area.

While recognizing that morphine and codeine have legitimate medical applications, and that the production of opium for those purposes represents a legitimate source of income, the President requested the assistance of the Director General of the World Health Organization in appointing a panel of international experts to make periodic technical assessments of synthetics which might replace the opiates in the medical field.

He also stated that he was directing that Federal research efforts in the U.S. be intensified with the aim of developing at the earliest possible date synthetic substitutes for all opium derivatives.

Convention on Narcotics

Finally, the President strongly urged multilateral support for amendments to the Single Convention on Narcotics which would enable the International Narcotics Control Board to:

—Require from signatories details about opium poppy cultivation and opium production and in this manner permit the Board access to essential information about narcotics raw materials from which illicit diversion occurs;

—Base its decisions about a nation's activities not only on official information which the Board obtains from public or private sources;

—Carry out, with the consent of the nation concerned, on-the-spot inquiries on drug related activities;

—Modify the signatories' annual estimates of intended poppy acreage and opium production with a view to reducing acreage or production; and,

—In extreme cases, require signatories to embargo the export and/or import of drugs to or from a particular country that has failed to meet its obligations under the Convention.

Pointing out that "narcotics addiction is a problem which afflicts both the body and the soul of America," the President ended his message to the Congress with the statement: "I am confident that we will prevail in this struggle as we have in many others. . . . The final issue is not whether we will conquer drug abuse, but how soon."

WORLDWIDE HARD NARCOTICS, MARIJUANA & DANGEROUS DRUGS

CALENDAR YEARS—1968-1969-1970

	Number of Military Individuals Investigated		
	1968	1969	1970
HARD NARCOTICS			
Army	434	961	2,306
Navy	382	433	623
Air Force	171	259	319
Marine Corps	203	636	733
Total U.S. Forces Worldwide	1,190	2,289	3,981
MARIJUANA			
Army	7,450	12,739	17,472
Navy	4,395	5,909	7,511
Air Force	2,553	3,118	2,715
Marine Corps	2,470	4,210	4,795
Total U.S. Forces Worldwide	16,868	25,976	32,493
DANGEROUS DRUGS			
Army	318	1,453	3,013
Navy	1,188	1,447	2,476
Air Force	151	245	773
Marine Corps	447	985	1,600
Total U.S. Forces Worldwide	2,104	4,130	7,862
	Rate per 1,000 of Individuals Investigated		
HARD NARCOTICS			
Army	.30	.69	1.91
Navy	.45	.64	1.00
Air Force	.18	.24	.35
Marine Corps	.69	2.14	2.75
Total U.S. Forces Worldwide	.32	.67	1.29
MARIJUANA			
Army	5.17	9.07	14.31
Navy	5.55	8.95	12.30
Air Force	2.81	3.07	3.46
Marine Corps	7.76	13.99	18.08
Total U.S. Forces Worldwide	4.84	7.60	10.56
DANGEROUS DRUGS			
Army	.23	1.02	2.47
Navy	1.62	2.19	4.10
Air Force	.16	.23	.98
Marine Corps	1.50	3.31	5.92
Total U.S. Forces Worldwide	.50	1.21	2.55

(Chart used June 9 by Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) Roger T. Kelley to discuss drug abuse in the U.S. Armed Forces before the Senate Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Narcotics.)

EDUCATION

(Continued From Page 3)

five per cent of its eligibles were taking undergraduate college courses. Since enlisted men in this Service are almost entirely high school graduates, it is clear that educational opportunities in the Service have attracted only a tiny fraction of enlisted men.

Relatively Inexpensive

"It would be relatively inexpensive to make improvements," he indicated. "Adult education happens to be the cheapest personnel service in the armed forces. We are currently spending less than $50 million a year on off-duty education. The Congress has generously provided that the Veterans' Administration can pick up the costs of teaching military personnel who have served more than six months. If we were to make arrangements for universities, colleges and schools to give the courses for which the Veterans Administration is authorized to pay, we could vastly expand our educational program.

Mr. Kelley told the conferees: It is also desirable for the armed forces to maintain educational opportunities for servicemen and women corresponding to that of the outside world. Some of this audience may not be aware of the fact that opportunities for continuing education have multiplied tremendously in American civilian life in recent years. The Regents of the State University of New York have recently announced an examination system by which anyone may receive credit for college work, regardless of where the work may have been done. The British have recently opened a university which serves much the same purpose. Continuing education has become a major part of the programs of many American colleges and universities, especially those located in metropolitan areas. It is possible for people who are working full time to secure degrees at most state colleges and universities.

Open Opportunities

"Under present circumstances," he said, "we cannot honestly say that similar opportunities are open to servicemen and women in the armed forces. Our very low percentage of participation of enlisted men is an indication of our inadequate performance here. We offer few courses, rarely enough to make it possible to get a degree. We offer too little encouragement to men who participate in such programs.

He said he was speaking bluntly, not out of a desire to criticize the armed forces, or any particular Service, but because he wanted the delegates to understand "that we are not keeping in step with the outside world." He added: "The people who suffer most from our failure to provide adequate educational opportunities are those whom we have recruited from disadvantaged groups."

Turning to an appraisal of the military educational system, he said: "The keystone to our whole educational system is, of course, the base education officer. He is the high school principal, the college president and the graduate school dean rolled into one. He must make arrangements for the faculty, for the students, and for the financing. He must be a first class administrator, with great educational background.

"We have such officers and are very proud of them," he emphasized, "but we have nowhere nearly enough.

"More important than any other aspect of the educational system," he explained, "is the amount of command support. The commander can determine the kinds of facilities available for education. He can authorize the use of duty time which is, I think, necessary in some cases. What a commander tells his subordinate officers has a tremendous effect on the inclination of junior officers and enlisted men to further their own education.

"In many cases," he said, "education has excellent command support. Forward looking officers have really brought the education program to its present level of performance. All of us owe a great debt of gratitude to them.

"Candor, however, compels us to admit that education is not always a high priority concern of commanders. One sometimes finds high levels of participation in educational activities next door to almost negligible participation.

"Our armed forces," Mr. Kelley concluded, "are currently going through a struggle to find appropriate recognition for themselves in American life. We have endured a holocaust of charges against all our modes of operation. You and I know that most of these charges are unfair and thoughtless. But we must deal with the adverse public relations climate which those charges have created. We need positive steps to regain public favor.

"One of the most important of those steps is education. In World War II and for a time thereafter, we led much of the Nation in educational opportunities afforded our servicemen. This is no longer true. We must improve our educational opportunities and catch up with the rest of America if our volunteer armed forces are to be successful."

RELAXING MOMENT. Secretary of the Navy John H. Chafee smilingly shows his sense of humor as he bestows antique flag-rank epaulets directly from "Davy Jones' Locker" to shoulders of his newly appointed information chief. Captain William Thompson, Deputy Chief of Information, U.S. Navy, left, was promoted to rear admiral June 10 and named to succeed Rear Admiral L. R. Geis as Chief of Information, U.S. Navy. RAdm. Geis has been assigned to Jacksonville Naval Air Station, Florida, to command Fleet Air. RAdm. Thompson assumes his new position July 1. (U.S. Navy Photo by Bob Carlisle)

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